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APPLICATION FOR  
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SPECIFICATION

Inventor(s): Hiroshi KONDO and Keizo AZUMA

Title of the Invention: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR  
PREVENTING AN ERRONEOUS OPERATION  
AT THE TIME OF DETECTION OF A SYSTEM  
FAILURE

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**APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PREVENTING AN ERRONEOUS  
OPERATION AT THE TIME OF DETECTION OF A SYSTEM FAILURE**

**Background of the Invention**

5 **Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to an apparatus for  
judging which operation mode should be selected, a mode  
to stop a system or a mode to sever a failed device from  
the system and to continue the operation when there is  
10 a failure during the operation of the system and a method  
thereof.

The present invention relates to a notification  
apparatus for notifying a notification destination, such  
as a device control unit, another system, etc., that  
15 performs control over each device, of the severance of  
a failed device when there is a failure during the  
operation of the system in a system with a dynamic  
degeneracy function to sever the failed device from the  
system and to continue the operation and a method thereof.

20 Along with the advancement of network computing,  
the reduction of the stoppage rate (system-down rate)  
of a computer due to a hardware failure is desired to  
implement a highly reliable system applicable to key  
business.

25 As a technology to implement such a highly reliable

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system, a fault tolerant computer for duplicating devices, which are the hardware resources of the computer, and dynamically severing a failed device from the system using the fault tolerant function of hardware can be considered. To sever a device means to prohibit the use of the device. As another technology, a cluster system, etc., for implementing a reciprocal back-up function by the co-operated process of a plurality of computers can also be considered.

10           If the failure of a variety of hardware devices is detected during the operation of a system, generally the system is immediately stopped in order to prevent an erroneous operation. However, some computer systems sever the failed device from the system and continue the operation to reduce the system-down rate due to the failure of the hardware devices. Such a function is called a dynamic degeneracy function. To sever a device means to prohibit the use of the device by either hardware or software.

20           However, in the case of a computer system that severs a device from the system and continues the operation, each device, which is a hardware device of the computer, must be duplicated. This is because if the failed device is the only device of such a kind used in the computer and is a key device in the operation

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If a device is dynamically severed, a driver that performs control over a system must support the operation of the system when the device is severed. For example, a special interface must be prepared in advance to notify the driver of the severance of the device, and the driver must support a function to recognize the severance of the device using the special interface.

15           In this case, if the interface described above is not prepared in advance, the driver recognizes the severance of the device the first time the driver has accessed the device after a failure occurred.

25           However, the conventional systems described above

Generally, if the unrestorable hardware failure is detected during the operation of a system, a system selecting a dynamic degeneracy that severs a failed device and continues the operation of the system is more reliable than a system selecting a system-down that immediately stops a computer.

A variety of devices used in a computer system and a driver for performing control over the devices are independently manufactured and sold by a variety of makers. In a computer system called an open system, generally a user organizes an actual system by combining a variety of these devices and a driver.

A driver provided in the market of such an open system is generally provided with only both an access  
25 interface to a device and a function to perform control

In a system that notifies a driver of the severance of a device by prohibiting access to a failed device, the severance of the device cannot be recognized for a long time if the driver does not access the device for a long time after a failure has occurred, which is another problem.

If an application program in another system does not support a function to recognize the severance of a device using a special interface, the application program cannot be notified of the severance of the device. Therefore, after the device is severed, the device is also recognized to operate normally, which is another problem. In particular, if the application

program is executing a charging process accompanying the use of the apparatus, an unreasonable charge is imposed, which is a bigger problem.

## 5 Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus for preventing damage due to severing a failed device from a system when there is a failure during the operation of the system and a method thereof.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide a notification apparatus for notifying a notification destination, of the severance of a failed device and preventing an erroneous operation due to the failure to recognize the severance without using a special  
15 interface and a method thereof.

The operation determination apparatus of the present invention comprises a determination device and an operation device, and determines an operation mode when there is a failure in a system. The determination  
20 device judges which operation mode should be selected: a system-down mode to stop a system or a dynamic degeneracy mode to prohibit the use of a failed part and to continue the operation of the system. The operation device performs an operation corresponding  
25 to the selected operation mode.

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The notification apparatus of the present invention comprises a notification device. In the first aspect, when there is a failure in a system and the use of a failed device is prohibited, the notification apparatus notifies a device control unit that performs control over the device, of the prohibition on the use of the device by enabling the device control unit to access the device.

In the second aspect, when there is a failure in a system and the use of a failed device is prohibited, the notification device changes the state of the device to a state where another system related to the device can recognize that the use of the device is prohibited.

#### **Brief Descriptions of the Drawings**

Fig. 1 shows the basic configuration of the operation determination apparatus of the present invention.

Fig. 2 shows the configuration of the first information-processing device.

Fig. 3 is a flowchart showing an operation mode judgment process.

Fig. 4 is a flowchart showing the first judgment process in units of device groups.

Fig. 5 shows the information of the first device

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Fig. 7 shows the information of the first device  
ol unit.

Fig. 9 shows an importance flag.

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Fig. 12 shows the second system.

Fig. 13 shows a dynamic degeneracy.

15

Fig. 16 is a flowchart showing a notification process.

Fig. 18 shows the information of the second device

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Fig. 20 shows the information of the second device

control unit.

Fig. 21 is a flowchart showing the second judgment process in units of devices.

Fig. 22 shows a state-of-use flag.

5 Fig. 23 shows examples of storage media.

### **Description of the Preferred Embodiments**

The preferred embodiments of the present invention are described in detail below with reference to the  
10 drawings.

Fig. 1 shows the basic configuration of the operation determination apparatus of the present invention. The operation determination apparatus shown in Fig. 1 comprises a determination device 1 and an  
15 operation device 2, and determines an operation mode when there is a failure in a system.

The determination device 1 judges which operation mode should be selected, a system-down mode to stop a system or a dynamic degeneracy mode to prohibit the  
20 use of a failed part and to continue the operation of the system. The operation device 2 performs an operation corresponding to the selected operation mode.

The determination device 1 selects either a system-down mode or a dynamic degeneracy mode as the  
25 operation mode of the system. If the selected operation

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mode is a system-down mode, the operation device 2 stops the system. If the selected operation mode is a dynamic degeneracy, the operation device 2 prohibits access to a failed device, etc., and continues the operation  
5 of the system.

As described above, the subject matter of the present invention is to automatically judge which operation mode should be selected, a system-down mode or a dynamic degeneracy mode.

10 According to such an operation determination apparatus, when there is a failure in a system, whether a dynamic degeneracy mode is applicable is automatically judged. Therefore, a possibility that a dynamic degeneracy mode is selected by mistake can  
15 be reduced. Accordingly, damage due to the accidental severance of a device from the system can be prevented.

A dynamic degeneracy mode can be selected as often as possible by making such a judgment on an operation mode. Therefore, a more reliable system can be  
20 implemented.

For example, the determination device 1 shown in Fig. 1 corresponds to an operation mode determination unit 11 shown in Fig. 2, which is described later, and the operation device 2 corresponds to an  
25 information-processing device 10 shown in Fig. 2.

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When detecting a failure in a device during the operation of a system by an error detection mechanism, the information-processing device in the first preferred embodiment of the present invention judges which operation mode should be selected, a system-down mode to immediately stop the system to prevent an erroneous operation or a dynamic degeneracy mode to sever a failed device (component) from the system and continue the operation. The first preferred embodiment includes both a driver interface for implementing a highly reliable system and a control method thereof.

In the case of a dynamic degeneracy mode, a device control unit, such as a driver for performing control over a device to be severed, etc., must support the operation when the device is severed, and it is configured in such a way that the device can be severed only when the operation of the system can be maintained if the device is severed.

If there is an unrestorable failure in a specific device and the device affects another device, in a dynamic degeneracy mode, the affected device should also be simultaneously severed. For example, if a plurality of I/O (input/output) devices are connected to a specific I/O bus and the I/O bus fails, all I/O devices connected to the failed I/O bus must be

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simultaneously severed.

In this case, if there is even one device without which the operation of the system cannot be maintained, or which does not support the operation when a driver  
5 for performing control over the device is severed among the devices to be severed, there is a possibility that severing the device by mistake may cause secondary damage.

In this case, which operation mode should be  
10 selected, a system-down mode or a dynamic degeneracy mode, can be automatically judged and the damage due to the severance of the device can be prevented by giving priority among and judging such a variety of conditions.

Fig. 2 shows the configuration of the  
15 information-processing device in the first preferred embodiment of the present invention. The information-processing device 10 shown in Fig. 2 (the relevant system) comprises an operation mode determination unit 11, a plurality of device control  
20 units 12, a plurality of error detection mechanisms 13 accompanying the plurality of device control units 12 and devices 14 controlled by the device control units 12.

The device control unit 12 is, for example, driver  
25 software for performing control over one or more devices

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When there is a failure in a specific device, the device group 15 indicates an aggregate of other devices affected by the device and the failed device. In other words, when a specific device is severed, the device group 15 corresponds to an aggregate of other devices to be severed together with the device and the specific device. Generally, the device control unit 12 for performing control over devices 14 that belong to a specific device group 15 can also perform control over the same kind of devices 14 that belong to the other device group 15.

15           The operation mode determination unit 11, for example, corresponds to a program stored in a memory and determines an operation mode when a failure is detected. If the operation mode determination unit 11 has been notified of the failure of a device by the  
20   error detection mechanism 13, the operation mode determination unit 11 judges which mode should be selected, a system-down mode or a dynamic degeneracy mode, by automatically judging a variety of conditions, such as the redundancy, the importance of the device,  
25   whether a driver for performing control over the device

supports the operation when the device is severed, etc.

This operation mode determination unit 11 includes a confirmation unit 21, a device group judgment unit 22, a device control unit judgment unit 23, a device judgment unit 24 and a setting unit 25.

The device group judgment unit 22 automatically determines which mode should be selected, a system-down mode or a dynamic degeneracy mode in units of device groups affected by the failed device.

10           In this case, the device group judgment unit 22  
judges which mode should be selected, by  
comprehensively confirming a variety of conditions,  
such as the redundancy and importance of each device  
that belongs to a device group affected by the failed  
15 device, whether a device control unit for performing  
control over the device supports the operation when  
the device is severed, etc., for each device group.  
In this way, a damage due to severing a device group  
by mistake can be prevented.

20           The device control unit judgment unit 23 judges  
which mode should be selected in units of device control  
units, by automatically confirming a variety of  
conditions, such as whether a device control unit for  
performing control over the device supports the  
25   operation when the device is severed, etc., for each

[illegible]

device group.

The device judgment unit 24 judges which mode should be selected, in units of devices by automatically confirming a variety of conditions, such as the  
5 redundancy and importance, etc., of a device for each device.

The confirmation unit 21 checks whether another device is affected by the failed device when a judgment is made in units of device control units or devices,  
10 for devices that belong to a device group. In the dynamic degeneracy mode, devices to be affected must be severed together with the failed device.

If a system-down mode is not selected in the judgment of all devices to be affected and it is  
15 confirmed that no other device is affected, a dynamic degeneracy mode is selected. If another device is affected, the judgment process of a subsequent device is executed.

If even one device does not support the operation  
20 when a device control unit for performing control over the device is severed or if even one device cannot continue the operation of the system when being severed, a system-down mode is selected to prevent an erroneous operation due to the severance.

25 The setting unit 25 sets, for example, an

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5           In order to reduce the load on the system manager,  
usually there is no need for the system manager to make  
a setting. However, if the system manager judges that  
he/she should modify an operation mode setting, for  
example, judges that poor operation is caused by an  
10 automatically determined operation mode, etc., the  
system manager can modify the setting using the setting  
unit 25.

The device-group setting unit 26 sets an operation mode in units of device groups affected by a failed device. The system manager can determine a mode to be selected in units of device groups, using

20 this unit.

25           The device setting unit 28 sets an operation mode

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group. For example, if there is a failure in an I/O bus, all devices connected to the I/O bus are affected by the failed device.

If another device is affected, the operation mode determination unit 11 repeats the processes in steps S2 and after, for a subsequent device. If in step S4 no other device is affected, the operation mode becomes a dynamic degeneracy mode (step S5). If a system-down mode is selected in steps S1, S2 or S3, the operation mode becomes a system-down mode (step S6).

Fig. 4 is a flowchart showing a judgment process in units of device groups of step S1 shown in Fig. 3. The device-group judgment unit 22 first confirms information set by the device-group setting unit 26 of a device group affected by a failed device (step S11). If a dynamic degeneracy mode is set, the device-group judgment unit 22 selects a dynamic degeneracy mode (step S13). If a system-down mode is set, the device-group judgment unit 22 selects a system-down mode (step S14).

If the device-group setting unit 26 does not set an operation mode, whether the entire device group supports dynamic degeneracy is automatically checked (step S12).

For example, this is confirmed by referring to

5 If the value is "1", it is indicated that the device group can be severed.

If offline-enable = "1", the device group judgment unit 22 judges that dynamic degeneracy is supported and selects a dynamic degeneracy mode (step S13). If offline-enable = "0" or no offline-enable is set, the device group judgment unit 22 judges that dynamic degeneracy is not supported and selects a system-down mode (step S14).

Fig. 6 is a flowchart showing a judgment process in units of device control units in step S2 shown in Fig. 3. The device control unit judgment unit 23 first confirms information set by the device control unit setting unit 27 (step S21). If a dynamic degeneracy

mode is set, the device control unit judgment unit 23 selects a dynamic degeneracy mode (step S23) and if a system-down mode is set, the unit selects a system-down mode (step S24).

5           If no operation mode is set by the device control unit setting unit 27, whether the device control unit supports dynamic degeneracy is automatically checked (step S22).

          For example, this is confirmed by referring to  
10 information of the device control unit as shown in Fig. 7. Reg-access-check-enable shown in Fig. 7 is, for example, included in the property of the device control unit stored in a memory. If this value is "00", a system-down mode is indicated. If the value is "10",  
15 it is indicated that a device controlled by this device control unit can be severed. If the value is "11", it is indicated that the device can be severed and a pseudo-interrupt is available for the device control unit. A pseudo-interrupt means an interrupt from  
20 another program to the device control unit.

          The value of reg-access-check-enable is set taking into consideration a variety of conditions of the device control unit, such as whether the device control unit for performing control over the device  
25 supports the operation when the device is severed, etc.

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5    reg-access-check-enable        =        "00"        or        no  
     reg-access-check-enable is set, the unit 23 judges that  
dynamic degeneracy is not supported and selects a  
system-down mode (step S24).

10 in units of devices in step S3 shown in Fig. 3. The device judgment unit 24 first confirms information set by the device setting unit 28 (step S31). If a dynamic degeneracy mode is set, the device judgment unit 24 selects a dynamic degeneracy mode (step S33).

15           If the device setting unit 28 does not set an operation mode, the device judgment unit 24 confirms the redundancy of the device (step S32). For example, this is confirmed by checking the number of the same units in the system. If the existence of the replacement  
20 device is confirmed, for example, if there are a plurality of such devices, the device judgment unit 24 selects a dynamic degeneracy mode (step S33).

However, if it is confirmed that the device is the only device of such a kind and there is no replacement, 25 the device judgment unit 24 checks whether the operation

For example, this is confirmed by referring to flags, as shown in Fig. 9. For example, the importance flag shown in Fig. 9 is included in the property of the device stored in a memory. If the value is "0", it is indicated that the importance is low. If the value is "1", it is indicated that the importance is high.

For example, this is confirmed by referring to flags, as shown in Fig. 10. For example, the state flag shown in Fig. 10 is included in the property of the device. If the value is "0", it is indicated that the  
20 device is not being used. If the value is "1", it is indicated that the device is being used.

Since the device is not currently being used  
if the value of the state flag is "0", the device judgment  
25 unit 24 judges that the device can be severed although

If in step S31 a system-down mode is set, the device judgment unit 24 executes the judgment in step S35. If the device is not currently being used, the unit 24 selects a dynamic degeneracy mode (step S33), and if the device is being used, the unit 24 selects a system-down mode (step S36).

Specifically, if there is even one device in which a system-down mode is selected in units of device control units or devices, the operation mode becomes a system-down mode.

Therefore, if even one device control unit in  
25 a device group to be simultaneously severed does not



Since a dynamic degeneracy mode is selected as often as possible, a highly reliable system can be implemented. However, if it is found that a dynamic degeneracy mode is not applicable, by automatically confirming the conditions of both a device control unit for performing control over devices in the device group and the device, a system-down mode is selected. Therefore, a damage due to the severance of the device by mistake can be prevented.

Next, the operation mode judgment process is described using specific examples of a computer system with reference to Figs. 11 through 13.

Fig. 11 shows an example of a system in which a system-down mode is applied. In Fig. 11, an information-processing device 31 (computer main body) comprises an I/O bus 32, a display adapter 33, a non-adapter slot 34, an I/O bus 36, a SCSI (small

The display adapter 33 and non-adapter slot 34 are connected to the I/O bus 32. The SCSI adapter 37 and LAN adapter 38 are connected to the I/O bus 36. The slot 34 is not provided with an adapter.

If in this system there is an unrestorable failure in the I/O bus 36, both the SCSI adapter 37 and LAN adapter 38 that are connected to the I/O bus 36 are affected by the failure of the I/O bus 36. Therefore, the I/O bus 36, SCSI adapter 37 and LAN adapter 38 are regarded as one device group. Accordingly, in a dynamic degeneracy mode, these devices must be simultaneously severed.

A bus control unit for performing control over the I/O bus 36, which is not shown in Fig. 11, manages devices connected to the I/O bus 36, in a memory and recognizes that both the SCSI adapter 37 and LAN adapter 38 are affected by the failure of the I/O bus 36. A multi-path control unit for switching paths, which is not shown in Fig. 11, manages a path via which the

In Fig. 11, a path via which the information-processing device can access the disk 39 is only a path via the SCSI adapter 37. Therefore, if the SCSI adapter 37 is severed and cannot be used, the information-processing device cannot access the disk 39.

In this case, the device-group judgment unit 22 judges the device group of the I/O bus 36 according to the flowchart shown in Fig. 4. Then, in step S12, the unit 22 judges that a dynamic degeneracy mode is supported.

The device control unit judgment unit 23 judges the driver of the I/O bus 36, driver of the SCSI adapter 37 and driver of the LAN adapter 38 according to the flowchart shown in Fig. 6. Then, in step S22, the unit 23 judges that the drivers support a dynamic degeneracy

The device judgment unit 24 judges the SCSI adapter 37 according to the flowchart shown in Fig. 8. Then, in step S32 the unit 24 judges that the adapter has no redundancy, in step S34 it judges that the operation of the system cannot be continued, in step S35 it judges that the adapter is being used and selects a system-down mode.

15           The display adapter 43 and SCSI adapter 44 are  
connected to the I/O bus 42. The SCSI adapter 47 and  
LAN adapter 48 are connected to the I/O bus 46.

If in this system there is an unrestorable failure in the I/O bus 46, the I/O bus 46, SCSI adapter 47 and LAN adapter 48 must be simultaneously severed as one device group for the same reason as that of the system

However, in Fig. 12, there are two paths: a path via the SCSI adapter 44 and a path via the SCSI adapter 47 as paths via which the information-processing device

Since in this system there is not much need to access the Ethernet 40 and the importance of the LAN adapter 48 is low, the operation of the system can be continued even if the LAN adapter 48 is severed.

15 Therefore, if there is an unrestorable failure in the I/O bus 46, a dynamic degeneracy mode is selected and a system-down is avoided.

The device judgment unit 24 first judges the SCSI adapter 47 according to the flowchart shown in Fig. 8. Then, in step S32, the unit 24 judges the adapter

25 has been duplicated and selects a dynamic degeneracy

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5 The system manager can modify an operation mode in units of device groups/device control units/devices, if required by the operating conditions of a system. Therefore, a flexible operation can be implemented.

In the first aspect of the present invention,  
15 when there is a failure in a system 51 and the use of  
a failed device 54 is prohibited, the notification  
device 53 notifies a device control unit 55 of the  
prohibition of the use of the device 54 by making the  
device control unit 55 for performing control over the  
20 device 54 access the device 54.

When the device 54, the use of which is prohibited, is severed from the system 51, the notification device 53 makes the device control unit 55 perform normal access to the device 54. In this case, since the device control unit 55 cannot access the device 54, the unit

55 recognizes that the use of the device 54 is prohibited.

As described above, the first subject matter of the present invention is to enable a device control unit to access a failed device when the use of the device is prohibited.

In the second aspect of the present invention, when there is a failure in a system 51 and the use of a failed device 54 is prohibited, the notification device 53 changes the state of the device 54 to a state where another system 56 related to the device 54 can recognize that the use of the device 54 is prohibited.

If the device 54 the use of which is prohibited is severed from the system 51, the notification device 53 compulsorily changes the state of the device 54, for example, by initializing the device 54. In this case, the system 56 recognizes that the use of the device 54 is prohibited, by referring to the changed state of the device 54.

As described above, the second subject matter of the present invention is to change the state of a failed device to a state where the prohibition of the use of the device can be recognized when the use of the device is prohibited.

According to such a notification apparatus, even

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For example, the notification device 53 shown in Fig. 14 corresponds to a severance notification unit 64 shown in Fig. 15, which is described later.

20           According to such a configuration, even a system  
without a specific interface for reporting the  
severance of a failed device can immediately notify  
a notification destination of the severance of the  
failed device. Therefore, an erroneous operation due  
25 to no recognition of the severance can be prevented.

5           If there is a failure in a specific device and  
the device in a dynamic degeneracy mode affects another  
device, devices affected by the device should be  
simultaneously severed. For example, if a plurality  
of I/O (input/output) devices are connected to a  
10 specific I/O bus and the I/O bus fails, all I/O devices  
connected to the failed I/O bus must be simultaneously  
severed.

In this case, it can be automatically judged which driver should be notified of the severance of a failed device, by judging a variety of conditions of a device affected by the failed device or its driver. In this

way, each driver is notified of the severance, if required. Therefore, an erroneous operation caused by notifying a driver of the severance by mistake can be prevented.

5       An erroneous operation due to no recognition of the severance of a failed device can be prevented by notifying an application software program that is operating in another computer system without a special interface, but related to the failed device, of the  
10       severance of the failed device.

Fig. 15 shows the configuration of the information-processing device in the second preferred embodiment. The information-processing device 60 shown in Fig. 15 (own system) comprises a confirmation  
15       unit 61, an external notification unit 62, a notification judgment unit 63, a severance notification unit 64, a plurality of device control units 12, error detection mechanisms 13 accompanying each device control unit 12 and devices 14 controlled  
20       by device control units 12.

The device 14 is an external storage device, such as an I/O bus, a display adapter, a display, a SCSI adapter, a network communication adapter, a hard disk, etc.

25       The error detection mechanism 13 detects the

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5           The notification judgment unit 63, for example,  
corresponds to a program stored in a memory, and when  
the device 14 is severed from the  
information-processing device 60, the unit 63 judges  
whether the device control unit 12 should be notified  
10 of the severance of the device 14.

In this case, whether the severance of the device should be reported can be automatically judged by confirming a variety of conditions, such as the specification of a device control unit, the state of the device, etc. If it is judged that notification is required, the notification judgment unit 63 instructs the severance notification unit 64 to issue notification. If it is judged that notification is not required, notification is not instructed.

20           The severance notification unit 64, for example,  
corresponds to a program stored in a memory, and when  
notification is issued, the severance notification  
unit 64 notifies a device control unit of the severance  
of a device. Even a system without a special interface  
25 for reporting the severance can notify a device control

unit of the severance of a device by using an existing interface.

The severance notification unit 64 includes a pseudo-interrupt issuance unit 81 and an access  
5 instruction issuance unit 82 as notifying means.

The pseudo-interrupt issuance unit 81 calls up the interrupt process of a device control unit by issuing a pseudo-interrupt to the device control unit. By making a pseudo-interrupt, the interrupt handler  
10 (interrupt entry) of a device control unit can be called up in the same procedure as that of a true interrupt.

A true interrupt means the call-up of an interrupt process from a device to be severed, and a pseudo-interrupt means the call-up of an interrupt  
15 process caused by an interrupt other than a true interrupt. For the pseudo-interrupt, for example, software interrupt caused by execution of the internal interrupt instruction of a CPU (central processing unit) can be considered.

20 For example, in the case of a system notifying a device control unit of the severance of a device by prohibiting access to a failed device, if the interrupt handler is activated/executed, the interrupt handler detects an access error when accessing the device. In  
25 this way, the device control unit can immediately

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judgment unit 72, a device judgment unit 73 and a setting unit 74.

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The device-group judgment unit 71 automatically judges whether the severance of a device should be reported in units of device groups affected by a failed device, by comprehensively confirming a variety of conditions of a device group, such as the state of each device that belongs to the device group affected by the failed device, by the specification of a device control unit for performing control over the device, etc. If it is judged that the report to the device group is not required, a device control unit that performs control over devices in the device group is not notified of the severance.

15       The device control unit judgment unit 72 automatically judges whether the severance of a device should be reported in units of device control units, by confirming a variety of conditions, such as the current state, specification, etc., of a device control unit that controls the device, for each device control unit. If it is judged that notification to a specific device control unit is not required, the device control unit is not notified of the severance.

25       The device judgment unit 73 automatically judges whether the severance of a device should be reported

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in units of device groups, using this unit.

The device control unit setting unit 76 sets as to whether the severance should be reported, in units of device control units. The system manager can judge  
5 whether the severance should be reported, in units of device control units and can perform the setting using this unit.

The device setting unit 77 sets as to whether the severance should be reported, in units of devices.  
10 The system manager can judge whether the severance should be reported, in units of devices and can perform the setting using this unit.

The confirmation unit 61, for example, corresponds to a program stored in a memory, and when  
15 judging devices that belong to the device group in units of device control units or devices, the unit 61 checks whether another device is affected by a failed device. Since devices affected by the failed device are severed together with the failed device at the time of dynamic  
20 degeneracy, there is a high possibility that the notification of the severance to a device control unit that performs control over the device may also be required.

When it is confirmed that no other device is  
25 affected, the notification process for a device control

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In this way, the provision of a confirmation unit 61, a notification judgment unit 63 and a severance notification unit 64 enables the notification of the severance of a device to a device control unit that performs control over other devices simultaneously severed. Therefore, all device control units that require notification of the severance can be immediately notified of the severance.

20           Next,           the           operation           of           the  
information-processing device 60 shown in Fig. 15 is  
described in detail with reference to Figs. 16 through  
22.

Fig. 16 is a flowchart showing the notification  
25 process of the information-processing device 60. This

First, the information-processing device 60 severs all devices that belong to a device group affected by a failed device (step S1). If a method of notifying a device control unit of the severance of a device by prohibiting access to the device is adopted, access to the severed device is not available after that.

Then, the device-group judgment unit 71 judges  
15 whether notification is required in units of device  
groups of the failed device (step S2). If it is judged  
that notification is required, the device control unit  
judgment unit 72 judges whether notification is  
required in units of device control units of devices  
20 that belong to the device group (step S3). If it is  
judged that notification is required, the device  
judgment unit 73 judges whether notification is  
required in units of devices that belong to the device  
group (step S4).

25 If it is judged that notification is required,

the severance notification unit 64 notifies a device control unit that performs control over the device of the severance using a pseudo-offering issuance unit 81 or an access instruction issuance unit 82 (step S5).

- 5 For example, if there is a failure in an I/O bus, the driver of a device connected to the failed I/O bus is notified of the severance of the device.

- Then, the confirmation unit 61 checks whether the failed device (step S6) affects another device in the device group. If another device is affected, the processes in step S3 and after are repeated for a subsequent device. If in step S3 or S4 it is judged that notification is not required, a corresponding device control unit is not notified of the severance and the process in step S6 is executed.
- 10
- 15

- If in step S6 no other device is affected, the external notification unit 62, for example, compulsorily resets (initializes) all devices that belong to the severed device group. In this way, since the states of those devices are changed, an application program that is operating in another system 90 related to the severed device recognizes that those devices are severed.
- 20

- To reset means to perform the reset process to stop the operation of a device. If the device is reset,
- 25

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For example, if the communication adapter of a  
5 network is reset, an application program that is  
operating in another system communicating via the  
adapter cuts the communications. In this way, even when  
the application program is executing a charging process  
accompanying the communications, the occurrence of an  
10 unreasonable charging can be prevented.

If the device-group setting unit 75 does not set whether the notification is required, the unit 71 confirms the state of the device group (step S12). This is confirmed, for example, by referring to information of the device group as shown in Fig. 18. The

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If whether notification is required is not set by the device control unit setting unit 76, the unit 5 72 confirms the specification of the device control unit (step S22). This is confirmed, for example, by referring to the information of a device control unit as shown in Fig. 20.

20           If reg-access-check-enable = "11", the device  
control unit judgment unit 72 judges that  
notification is required (step S23). If  
reg-access-check-enable = "00" or "10", or no  
reg-access-check-enable is set, the unit 72 judges that  
25 notification is not required (step S24).

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in a memory. If the value is "0", it is indicated that the device is not used. If the value is "1", it is indicated that the device is being used.

If the value of the using state flag is "0", the device judgment unit 73 judges that the notification is not required (step S35). Then, if the value of the using state flag is "1", the unit 73 checks whether a true interrupt is currently conducted in the device, by referring to the state of the device (step S33).

10           If an interrupt is already conducted, the unit  
73 judges that there is no need to notify the device  
control unit of the severance and judges that  
notification is not required (step S35). If an interrupt  
is not conducted, the unit 73 judges that the device  
15 control unit has not recognized the severance and judges  
that notification is required (step S34).

According to the notification process described above, even a system without a special interface can immediately notify a driver that performs control over each device or the application program of another system, of the severance of a device.

Since a variety of conditions of a driver, a device, etc., are automatically checked, an erroneous operation due to notification by mistake of the severance of a device can be prevented. Since the system

5        If a driver itself is a failure-monitoring target,  
a failure can be immediately detected by notifying the  
driver of the severance. For example, if an interrupt  
handler activated by the issuance of a pseudo-interrupt  
detects an access error and a driver outputs error  
10 information, it is detected that the driver fails. The  
same applies to a case where an entry activated by the  
issuance of an access instruction detects an access  
error.

Since by notifying the application program of another system, of the severance, a charging process by the application program can be immediately stopped, 20 the occurrence of an unreasonable charging can also be prevented.

In this way, problems caused by non-recognition of the severance (unreasonable charging, etc.) and problems caused by delay in the recognition of the severance (a problem that an event to be detected cannot

be detected, etc.) can be prevented.

According to the preferred embodiment described above, in a system of severing a failed device from a system and continuing the operation when a failure  
5 is detected in a device during the operation of the system, a notification destination can be notified of the severance of a device without a special interface.

In this way, even a system without a special interface can immediately notify a device control unit  
10 that performs control over each device or the application program of another system, of the severance of a device.

Since the developer of a device control unit or an application program can support a dynamic degeneracy  
15 function, there is no need to install a special interface in order to recognize the severance of a device. Therefore, the influence on a device control unit or an application program can be minimized.

Even if a device control unit or an application  
20 program does not support a function to recognize the severance of a device, an erroneous operation due to the severance can be prevented. Furthermore, an erroneous operation due to reporting the severance of a device by mistake can be prevented and simultaneously  
25 the system manager can flexibly operate a system.

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5 with a program and data.

```
10  executes necessary processes by using the memory 101
    and running the program.
```

15 judgment unit 24, setting unit 25, device-group setting  
unit 26, device control unit setting unit 27 and device  
setting unit 28 shown in Fig. 2 and the confirmation  
unit 61, external notification unit 62, notification  
judgment unit 63, device group judgment 71, device  
20 control unit judgment unit 72, device judgment unit  
73, setting unit 74, device-group setting unit 75,  
device control unit setting unit 76, device setting  
unit 77, severance notification unit 64,  
pseudo-interrupt issuance unit 81 and access  
25 instruction issuance unit 82 correspond to the program

stored in the memory 101.

A portable storage medium 102 is an arbitrary storage medium, such as a memory card, a floppy disk, a CD-ROM (compact disk read-only memory), an optical  
5 disk, a magneto-optical disk, etc. A user stores the program and data described above in this portable storage medium 102 and can use the program and data by loading them into the memory 101, if required.

The information-processing device can use the  
10 program and data stored in the database 103 of an external information provider (server) by loading them into the memory 101, if required.

In this case, the server of the information provider generates signals for transmitting the  
15 program and data, and transmits the signals to the information-processing device via an arbitrary transmission medium in a network (line).

In the preferred embodiment described above, the operation mode determination unit 11 shown in Fig. 2  
20 and the confirmation unit 61, external notification unit 62, notification judgment unit 63 and severance notification unit 64 shown in Fig. 15 are mainly implemented by software. However, they can also be implemented by hardware. In this case, these elements  
25 can be configured using logical circuits, etc.

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